SPECIAL NUMERICAL TAUTONYMIC CHARADES

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In *Numerical Charades Part 4* (Word Ways Feb. 2011 p 34), I offered a new type of numerical tautonym, specifically the **numerical tautonymic charade**. An example is...

39.39 d o u.b l e t $(4 \times 15) - 21 = 39 = 2 + 12 + 5 + 20$

Following this article, Anil (May 2011 p99) asked if there are any **number words** that split into charades so that the two identical sums are also the name of the original word. Accepting Anil's challenge, I offer seven examples:

14.14 fourtee.n $(6+15) \div 21 + 18 + 20 - (5 \times 5) = 14 = 14$

19.19 n i n e t e . e n 14 + 9 - 14 - 5 + 20 - 5 = 19 = 5 + 14

24.24 twen tyf.our $20 + 23 - (5 \times 14) + 20 + 25 + 6 = 24 - 15 + 21 + 18$

27.27 twenty.seven -20 + 23 + 5 + 14 - 20 + 25 = 27 = 19 - 5 + 22 + 5 - 14

45.45 fort.yfive $(6 \times 15) \div (-18 + 20) = 45 = 25 - 6 + 9 + 22 - 5$

73.73 sev. entythree $(19 \times 5) - 22 = 73 = -5 - 14 + 20 + 25 + 20 + 8 + 18 + (5 \div 5)$

78.78 seve. ntyeight $(19 \times 5) - 22 + 5 = 78 = 14 + 20 + [{(25÷5) - 9 + 7} \times 8] + 20$

However, beating all the above is the number 28, a triple numerical tautonymic charade:

28.28.28

t w e n t y . e i g . h t { $(-20+23) \times (-5-14+20)$ } + 25 = **28** = $(-5+9) \times 7$ = **28** = 8+20